BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$ 1 00
" 3 months.....3 00
" 6 months.....5 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....1 00
" 6 months.....2 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1864. NO. 132.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

A Skirmish With the Yankees.

HAMILTON CROSSING, April 13.—A force of Yankees, estimated at 100, came to Falmouth to-day and captured two wagons. A skirmish ensued between the Yankees and Capt. Savage's Provost Guard and a party from Cobb's Georgia Legion. The Yankees, after remaining one hour, retired, going up the Warrenton road.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 13.—The collision between a party of soldiers and a party of citizens of Charleston, Illinois, was greatly exaggerated. A letter in the Chicago *Times* says that not more than 30 men were engaged, and that after the affray the citizens went home. There was no subsequent assemblage of Copperheads in the vicinity.

Nothing new here to day.

"DESPAIR OF THE SOUTH."

No less than seven journals of this city, on yesterday, commented on what they choose to consider the signs of despair in the Southern Confederacy. This is not the first time that premature peans of victory have gone forth from the North, and in former cases they have been the prelude to the most stubborn and active campaigns of the war. During the present interval of comparative military repose, the press of the two sections, being somewhat stinted of the accustomed food for excitement, naturally gives more reign to imagination, and follows up the themes best calculated to fix the attention of the public. The journals of the South, with the true American characteristic, launch forth the thunders of opposition against the policy and official conduct of their rulers. The journals of the North, whose habit of fault-finding, inveterate as it is, is not quite so much a ruling trait as the propensity to boast and be oracular, begin to draw air pictures with rosy tints, and read the sealed books of the future through the medium of their most sanguine hopes. But as the Fates work on at their relentless looms, regardless of even the simultaneous prophecies of seven oracles of the metropolitan press, we shall probably in time be startled from visions of Southean submission by the roar of Southern artillery and the shouts of Southern defiance.

In place of accepting the fierce denunciations of Confederate journals against the acts of their officials as evidences of infirmity of purpose or lack of heart, let us rather consider the nature of those acts that thus excite so much open opposition. It is the energy and determined action of the Confederate authorities that have given the complaining editors their cue. Decisive and strong measures on the part of a government will always intensify the antagonism of its opponents, in the same ratio that they encourage and increase the support of its adherents. There never was an administration, not even that of the pure and patriotic Washington, that had not its assailants. So in the Confederacy, the administration of Jefferson Davis is subject to this inevitable rule. The Southern press is divided between condemnation and justification of his policy; and in proportion as that policy is vigorous and energetic it is assailed by one party and applauded by the other.

But while the columns of the Southern press teem either with laudation or abuse, they exhibit no signs of disaffection to the cause. There is nothing in their most bitter invective that can be construed into a confession of despair. On the contrary, those journals that are the most abusive, are at the same time the most emphatic in their expressions of repugnance to reconstruction. The very vehemence of their remonstrances against certain measures of their rulers is a proof that they are not in the submissive vein. Men that are broken-hearted, irresolute and despairing, do not criticise their political machinery with so much manly earnestness and spirit. As the Southern people mean to stand by their government in the field, they insist upon their privilege of railing at its administrators. Hearty abuse is a symptom of pluck, and when the Southern press is silent upon the subject of their political affairs, then the North may argue that the spirit of resistance is broken.

But, while it is folly to deduce the signs of despair from the critical temper of the Southern Press, it is wisdom to note the sign of strong will and firmness in those measures that gave rise to severe criticism. It is certain that the Confederate government is arousing its utmost energies and preparing for hard fighting in the next campaign. Its armies, in their present condition, refute those worn out theories of speedy submission that have so often been advanced and as often contradicted by the stern logic of desperate battles; and whatever may be hoped from the tone of the Southern press, it is known, from the same source, that the strength of the Confederacy is about to be concentrated upon the military operations of next spring.

The efforts of the war press to represent the South as always on the verge of submission or despair, are not at all suggestive of their confidence in the war feeling of the North. It looks very much as if they feared that popular opinion needed encouragement, and that the prospect of a very early final triumph was essential to re-create the fire of enthusiasm. If Southern journals are profuse in their professions of determination and anticipated triumph, it is attributed to the necessity of sustaining their failing spirits. If they are silent on that theme and sternly analyse the difficulties that surround them, that too is made the evidence of despair. The South has already been subjugated a dozen times, in theory; but it seems that when the theories are most brilliant, the facts are the least able to support them. If the South despair, it is that kind of despair that stimulates exertion, and calls into action all the elements of resistence. It is that kind of despair that faces the threatened danger, and endures the actual misfortune. It is that kind of despair a better fighting material than buoyant hope.—*New York Daily News.*

ROBBING A WIDOW.—The Petersburg *Express* of Tuesday says:

We learn from a most reliable source that a Yankee gunboat visited the farm of Mrs. Robert Wilson, near the Stone House, on the south side of James river, Isle of Wight county, last Tuesday, and committed such depredations on the premises as to completely deprive the owner of the means of subsistence for some time to come. They burnt the corn crib, with its contents, killed all the sheep, mules and horses, and carried off fifteen negroes, every one owned by Mrs. W., except a miller, who fled on the approach of the enemy, and a woman who was too sick to be removed. This vile work was no doubt done at the instigation of Butler, who, afraid to meet the soldiers of the Confederate army, seems determined to wage war on the defenceless women and children of the South.

THE GIRLS OF 1778.—The following has been rescued from a newspaper published at the time of the revolution:

The following droll affair happened at Kinderhook, New York: A young fellow, an enemy to the liberties of America, going to a quilting frolic, where a number of young women were collected, and the only man in the company, began his aspersions on Congress, as usual, and held forth some time on the subject, until the girls, exasperated at his imprudence, laid hold of him, stripped him to his waist, and instead of tar, covered him with molisses, and for feathers took the downy tops of flags which grew in the meadows, and coated him well, and then let him go. He has prosecuted every one of them, and the matter has been tried before Justice Schoopmaker. It is said Parson Buel's daughter is concerned in the affair.

There is something beautiful in the following lines:

Take the bright shell
From its home on the lea;
And wherever it goes
It will sing of the sea.

So, take the fond heart
From its home and its hearth,
'Twill sing of the loved
To the ends of the earth.

THE TOPER'S SOLILOQUY.

In olden times they used to charge,
Just ten cents for a drink,
But now the stuff has got so high,
I scarcely dare to think.
Ten cents, I thought, was price enough,
For dimes were hard to get,
But now, alas! it takes a pile,
To get a fellow out.

Suppose a chap can chamber well,
Say six or eight per day,
What will it cost if counted up,
For twelve months and a day.
Fourteen thousand dollars, at the least,
Would hardly get him through,
And after that, 'tis very sure,
His dollars would be few,

I grumble at the price of pork,
And corn is very high;
But pork and corn must stand aside,
When I am very dry.
Only a V, that is all,
Old Grimes says he will ask,
And though that buys a heap of corn,
Why—eating is a task.

But stop—old Grimes is getting fat,
And I am getting lean;
He goes with those, that months ago,
He dare not have been seen.
He boasts he has a golden mine,
And coins just what he will,
But let me say to you old Grimes,
"That I have had my fill."

OUTRAGE IN BRISTOL.—The Abingdon *Virginian* deeply regrets to notice the occurrence in Bristol of one of those acts of lawless violence which seem to be impossible from a state of war. Its tragical consequences and the inevitable severe punishment which will be visited upon all who participated in it, will, we hope, be such a lesson as will prevent the recurrence of similar disgraceful scenes anywhere.

The accounts that reach us (says the *Gazette*) are conflicting, but the facts seem to be that on Saturday night last, about nine o'clock, some two hundred members of Gen. Wofford's Georgia Brigade, being dissatisfied with the quality of the rations drawn by them that day, determined to right themselves.—They accordingly marched down in a body to the store of the post commissary, which they violently broke open and plundered of about 75 sacks of flour, 700 pounds of bacon, 10 sacks of bran, and 50 or 60 pounds of candles, which they proceeded to carry off with them. Meantime the alarm was given, and the provost guard, some twelve in number, having arrived and vainly endeavored to arrest the rioters, fired upon them, killing one (a Lieutenant Reynolds) on the spot, and wounding five or six more, one or two of them, it is said, mortally. The rest made their escape with their plunder. That night and the next day a number were caught and placed under arrest. Swift and sure punishment will be sure to follow. The men were not armed except with stones, a few hundred of which they left in the storehouse. It is not pretended that they were driven to commit the act by hunger. Three days' rations had been served out to them that morning.

THE FLOOD IN RICHMOND.—The *Whig* of Tuesday says:

The river continued to rise all Sunday night, and yesterday morning at ten o'clock was five or six inches above the high water mark of the great flood of 1847. All the islands in James river below the Petersburg bridge, a portion of lower Main street, and a part of Cary street were submerged. The water of the river and dock were merged into one. The Gas Works were so inundated as to be obliged to stop work.—There were several feet of water in the commissary store house, on 17th street near the Dock, (Davenport's,) where were stored over a hundred tons of bacon. Even the enclosure of the Navy Yard at Rocketts was far under water, and much valuable lumber and uncompleted work was considered in great danger. Upwards of a thousand people in Rocketts and Butcher Flat were driven from their homes during Friday night by the invading element. Fortunately there seems to have been no loss of life. The loss of property by the flood cannot now be estimated. In this city alone it must be considerable by the wetting of goods in cellars; all the cellars between 15th and 19th streets being filled with water.

At twelve o'clock a nice observation was believed to be able to detect a slight decline in the flood.

From ten o'clock, a. m., till dark last night, the waters continued to recede slowly, and in that time fell about twelve or fourteen inches.

LATEST FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.—From a gentleman who has just returned from the enemy's lines in the Trans-Mississippi Department, we learn the following important news concerning affairs in that part of the country:

He reports that when Gen. Sherman, with his force, (22,000 strong,) had returned to Vicksburg, they there formed in two columns. One column went up Red river to attack Alexandria. The other column went up the Ouachita river to attack Harrisonburg. They were met by Gen. Price, who whipped them badly—said to be a Waterloo defeat.

Our informant also confirms the report of a battle having occurred on Bayou Teche between Gen. Banks and Gen. Dick Taylor, and the defeat of the former, as was reported some days ago.

A portion of our forces, commanded by General Ross, had attacked Major McRee at Yazoo City, and driven him from the city and river with great loss.—Both are now in our possession. The Yankee gunboats having evacuated the river, General Harrison (Confederate) has swept the Mississippi line from Waterproof, La., to the mouth of Red river, capturing all the leased plantations, provisions, &c., for a distance of about thirty miles from the river line.

This is very excellent news, and from what we hear, may be considered substantially reliable.—*Mobile Tribune.*

The following bill was lately presented to a farmer in Sussex: "To hanging two barn doors and myself seven hours, four shillings and sixpence."

Lt. Gen. Polk and Gen. Featherston were at Macon, Miss., on the 4th instant.

PIANO TUNING.

ORDERS FOR PIANO TUNING LEFT AT POMeroy's Book Store will be attended to to-day by
April 14-1t PROF. MATTHEWS.

OLD IRON.

50,000 POUNDS OF OLD CAST AND wrought iron wanted immediately, at North State Iron and Brass Works.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
April 6-10t*

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.
—ALSO—
Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-dawtf

CITY MARKET.

Raleigh, April 14.

APPLES—Green	$2@3 00
" Dried	3 00
BACON—Hog round	2 00
BEEF	2 25
BEESWAX	4
BEANS	3 00
BUTTER	2 00
CANDLES—Tallow	2
" Wax—By the box	4
" Adamantine	5
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	150
CHICKENS	7 00
COFFEE	$16@20
DUCKS	3
EGGS	3 00
FLOUR	200
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	3
FLAXSEED	3
GEESE	3
HIDES—Dry	3
" Green	2 00
HAY—Per hundred	10
LARD	6 00
MOLASSES	$25@30
MEAL	3 00
NAILS—Scarce	3 00
OATS—Per hundred	10
" Cleaned	3 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	15
" Irish	15
PEAS—Ground	3
" Stock	3
" White Table	3
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1 50
RYE	2
SALT	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	12
" Coffee	15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	2 50
WHEAT	15

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	3.00
" " One month	2.00
Weekly paper, three months	2.00
" " six months	4.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags.**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

Johnston County.—ED. PROGRESS: The People of Johnston county would cheerfully support the name of L. ELDRIDGE, to the next Senate of North Carolina.

We hope, therefore, that Mr. Eldridge will become a Candidate. He is a stateman, a scholar and a gentleman.
April 8-1t* MANY CITIZENS.

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the third Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.
March 21-td MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

W. W. HOLDEN.
March 4 td
Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. R. H. Christian, deceased.
March 16-tf

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 3 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 6 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x16 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C.
Feb. 13-tf.

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED AT THE PROGRESS OFFICE, IMMEdiately, a negro man. Highest wages paid.
March 31-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

NO. 1 PAPER, FOR WHICH OLD ISsue will be received; also, N. C. Treasury Notes.
April 12-3t* W. H. JONES, Agent.

SHEET IRON AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH OF APRIL ENSUING, we will sell at auction, together with other articles, 100 Sheets of Sheet Iron, 2x6 feet—new and recently imported. This affords to Farmers a rare opportunity to procure a much needed article for making boilers for Sorghum Syrup, as we shall sell in lots to accommodate.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
April 8-ced3w Auctioneers.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred Shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.
March 19-tf W. W. VASS, Treas'r.

"SMITH & BARROW'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THIS MAGAZINE WILL be issued on the 25th of April. Every number will comprise 96 pages of reading matter and will contain, in due proportion,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES—

The original articles from the pens of our best writers—the selected articles, reproductions from the latest English Magazines received. The Proprietors, believing that selections from those old favorites of the English periodical Press—now shut off from the general reader by the blockade—which, before the war, were generally circulated throughout the South, cannot be otherwise than welcomed by the reader, have thought it proper, during the continuance of the blockade, to incorporate, in a limited degree, this eclectic feature in the Magazine. By means of the arrangements that they have made, they hope to be enabled to reflect, in the pages of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine," the most interesting features of the latest English periodicals.

The Magazine will embrace, in its scope,

TALES, POETRY,
SKETCHES OF LIFE AND MANNERS,
OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE,
INSTRUCTIVE MISCELLANY,
AND
ARTICLES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Proprietors would call particular attention to the "Army and Navy" department of the Magazine. Intelligence will be given monthly, under this head, of the latest Promotions, (for special gallantry and otherwise), Changes, &c., in the Regular and Volunteer Military and Naval Service of the Confederate States.

This information will be official, and will be obtained from the Records of the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

All articles in the Magazine, not credited to other Periodicals, will be Original.

The Contents of the First Number of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine" will be as follows:

An Opening Address; The Currency; Woman's Truth; A Peep Through the Blockade; The Unreal, and its Mysteries; Attempts at Mesmerism, (Alfred Tennyson, Cornhill Magazine); A Plea for Monuments; "Mrs. Archie," (Cornhill Magazine); The Genius of Thackeray; Marie Antoinette's Necklace, (The Spectator); Curiosities of Fashion in the Matter of Dress, (London Society Magazine); Official Army and Navy Intelligence.

THE TERMS OF THE MAGAZINE

will be as follows:

For single number	$ 2 00
Subscription for three months	5 00
" " six months	10 00
" " twelve months	20 00

Agents and booksellers furnished at the usual rate of discount.

All orders should be addressed to
SMITH & BARROW,
Publishers and Proprietors,
April 12-3tawt35A Richmond, Va.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank, Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m
Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

TAXES! TAXES!!

I SHALL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN RALeigh on Monday, the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, to take the list of taxable property in Raleigh Districts, No. 1 and 2, for State and county, when all may attend and give in and save double tax.
April 12-t18A W. H. H. TUCKER, J. P.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.
G. A. LACK.
March 29-4w
Confederate copy 4 weeks.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,
8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14-2tawlm

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO MACHINIST.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ONE OR TWO GOOD Machinists, at North State Iron and Brass Works. For good workmen, high wages will be paid and *rations* furnished. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
April 6-10t*

NOTICE.

AT THE MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMbly in May next application will be made for the passage of an act of incorporation for St. John's Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons, Kinston, N. C.
April 8-1w*

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE TWENTY-FIVE (25) NO. 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately. W. E. PEIRCE,
March 31-tf Captain & A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.
March 21-3tawtd

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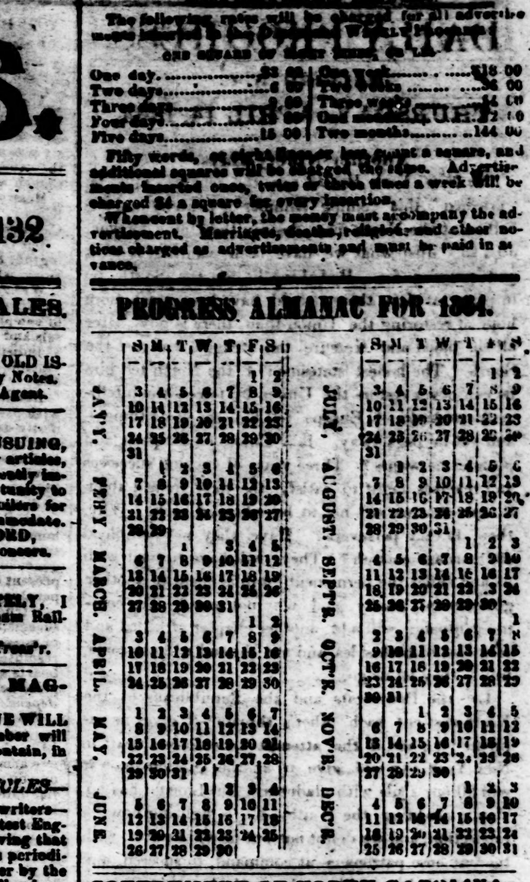
APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.
March 21-3tawtd

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.



GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Assist. Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Heathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice...William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt G French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, James J Yeates, Beaufort; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Edge Johnston; J E Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. L C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. S Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. S C R Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timtall, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H de George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John I Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C. Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. B. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. M. Dodd, Chief—N. V. Dutton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Physician.

R. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—G. H. Bryan.

Watchmen—R. Johnston, Wm. Bowers, Wm. G. Parker, R. C. Lester, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The first Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1864.

Another Ninety Days.

The New York *Herald* says the rebellion must be "crushed" this coming summer or anarchy and rebellion at the North may destroy the Union forever. Just so. Just what we have been wanting, hoping and praying for. Had Lincoln let the South go in peace, at first, there would have been much more hope of restoring the Union than there is now, after all the blood and treasure the struggle has cost the South. The honest statesmen of the North tell him he can never restore the Union by force—the intelligent statesmen of Europe tell him the same thing—and yet he pegs away. Is it Union, or conquest and plunder he wants? Three years of varying successes and reverses ought to satisfy the most radical abolitionist that we are not to be whipped back. Why, then, do they persevere? Have they not had blood and carnage enough? They will have to treat with us and suffer the permanent establishment of another government, finally, and why not now? The coming campaign will add another chapter of killed and wounded to both sides, and yet the end will not come, unless they let us go.

Let the Democrats and the Republicans of the Northwest cut each other's throats—it gives us supreme joy; and if the attempt to enforce a draft in New York city will give us another glorious mob it will fill our souls with gladness. But Lincoln has no idea of subduing the South—he is fighting now for re election, and we doubt not but he will be able, with the immense patronage at command, to succeed, and yet the rebellion will not be crushed. He will have to crave yet another ninety days. How long will the free people of the "free North" submit to be tyranized over in this way? Where their boasted liberty? —where their boasted constitution?

Ninety days! August will soon be here, and yet we shall have large armies in the field and the struggle will go on, unless those who rule at Washington will agree to stay the hand of destruction upon terms that a highminded, honorable people can accept. In the end they will have to let us go—why not now? The summer campaign will soon be at an end, and yet Lincoln will want another ninety days.

Attention, Reserves!

We are no favorite of certain officers who hold pigeon holes in this city, and hence, to gratify their partizan malice, our ten thousand readers are studiously ignored in all government advertising. They have their day and other dogs may have theirs. We can assure the authorities at Richmond that some of their appointments in this section do them but little credit.

The following circular from the Conscript Bureau, at Richmond, to which other sections are added by one *Peter Mallett*, are gratuitously inserted for the benefit of all concerned:

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., April 11th, 1864.

CIRCULAR
No. 16.

I. In pursuance of the following Circular, No. 14, from Bureau of Conscription, Circular No. 13, from this office, is hereby revoked.

CONFEDERAT STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Bureau of Conscription,
Richmond, Va., April 5. 1864.

CIRCULAR.
No. 14.

I. Circular No. 13, current series, is hereby revoked.

II. Commandants will retain out of the reserve classes a sufficient number to compose their camp guard and supporting force, and. proceed as rapidly as possible to organize into companies persons of the said reserve classes already enrolled.

III. Commandants will instantly designate proper rendezvous, and order all persons of the reserve classes to report at such rendezvous on the 16th day of April, inst., for the purpose of electing company officers and being organized into companies.

IV. The instant organization of these classes is deemed of the highest importance, and all such persons as do not appear at the rendezvous on the day appointed, must be enrolled and assigned at the discretion of the Commandants.

Unless otherwise instructed, Commandants will forward the muster rolls direct to this Bureau.

By order of Gen. JOHN S. PRESTON, Supt.
C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.

II. In accordance with paragraph III of above Circular No. 14, District Enrolling officers will at once direct their County Enrolling officers to cause all white males between the ages of seventeen and eighteen, and between the ages of forty-five and fifty years, to assemble at the county seats of their respective counties on the 16th inst., and then and there to form themselves into companies, elect their company officers, and forward their must rolls through the Enrolling officer to this office.

III. In counties unprovided with county Enrolling Officers the District Enrolling Officer will request Colonels of Militia regiments to assemble all persons within the limits of their respective commands, between the above prescribed ages, at their county seats, and proceed to their organization as above directed.—In such cases, however, persons from different Militia regiments in the same county, may unite to form the same company.

IV. Persons enrolled under this Circular will be examined by the District Medical Boards, during the approaching time of enrollment, or otherwise as the Commandant may hereafter direct, and such as are unfit for the required service will be discharged.

V. It is unnecessary to repeat the emphatic language of the Circular from the Bureau, as to the importance of a rapid organization of the reserves.

Enrolling officers are charged with a strict execution of the requirements of above Circular; and a prompt report of such action is expected.

By order of Col. MALLETT,
Commandant Conscripts for N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

We comply with a request to publish the proceedings of a meeting in Lenoir. The meeting was largely controlled by men who opposed Gov. Vance in 1862, and persons who have never acted with the Conservative party. For the sake of the cause they wanted no contest two years ago, and for the same reason they want none now. Vance was "Holden's candidate" and notoriously unsound, then; but now he is the man of all others they delight to honor.—Whether the Governor is to blame for it or not, those who were his most bitter opponents before, now claim him as *their* candidate. Will he, now he shakes them off?

Public Meeting in Lenoir County.

A meeting of the citizens of Lenoir county, composed of both political parties, was held in [illegible] on the 9th inst. [illegible]

On motion, Dr. W. B. [illegible] was called to the chair, and Jno. Hearing, Esq., was appointed Secretary. [illegible] stated the object of the meeting to be [illegible] on motion of Jno. C. Washington, Esq., the chair appointed a committee of six was appointed to draught resolutions expressive of the cause of the meeting, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed:

Messrs. Jno. C. Washington, Allen W. Wooten, Jesse Kinsey, William Sutton, Jno. F. Wooten and Dr. Adam C. Dortch.

The Committee, through their Chairman, Jno. C. Washington, Esq., reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, In a contest like the present, safety, security and honorable peace can only be found for the people of complete success, unity of purpose, harmony of counsels and concert of action among the people at home, are as indispensably requisite as gallantry of conduct and invincible resolution among our troops in the field; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people of Lenoir county, regard with painful regret and disapprobation, and would earnestly deprecate, during this struggle for national life with a powerful and unrelenting enemy, the rise of political dissensions and party contests among our people, believing them to be fraught only with mischievous if not disastrous consequences. Whatever may be the occasion of disagreements, our faith in the honesty, integrity and patriotism of our whole people justifies us in ascribing honorable motives to all, and we are satisfied that dispassionate reflection will convince any one that the indulgence of party animosities, whether occasioned by past or present differences, can only tend to distract our councils, paralyze our efforts and encourage our enemies. That our true policy and the only short and direct path to a successful termination of the war, lies through unanimity of purpose, strenuous and unwearied perseverance and resolute, well directed and united action, combining all hearts and all hands, at home and in the field, to the complete accomplishment of our great objects—*Peace and Independence.*

Resolved, further, That we have witnessed with thrilling emotions of exalted pride the patriotic spirit displayed in the almost universal re-enlistment of the soldiers of our armies, while the devotion exhibited by the troops of our own beloved State touches the heart with that peculiar interest which fathers feel in the noble career of cherished sons. Though nothing less could have been expected of men whose gallantry and good conduct have illustrated without spot or blemish every battle field from Bethel to Chickamauga, we accept the proud spectacle of their unselfish patriotism as an example to be cherished and followed by our people at home, in unwavering duty and unfaltering devotion to our cause and our country.

Resolved, further, That in Governor Vance we recognize the tried soldier, the able statesman and the true patriot. His official conduct has proved the singleness of his purpose, the integrity of his character and the wisdom of his administration. In the outset of his career, having equally disappointed the expectations of his opponents by his unselfish zeal and ardent devotion in the cause of our country, surpassed the anticipations of his friends in the display of unequalled ability, talent and fitness for his position, and confounded the hopes of our enemies by his unflagging vigor in sustaining the just powers of the government, providing for our troops and promoting the success of our arms. We hail him as the right man in the right place and regard his re-election as essential to the prosperity of the country, the tranquility of our people among themselves, the successful issue of our struggle and the speedy termination of the war.

Resolved, further, That we have an abiding faith in the integrity, honesty and patriotism of President Davis.—Though, perhaps, differing with many of us in political sentiment, and, in the course of his administration, having doubtless committed errors and oversights, the unavoidable concomitants of human action, yet we have an unwavering confidence in the rectitude of his intention and his earnest devotion to duty and our country, while the lustre of his achievements so obscure the petty blunders of his conduct we would deem it as derogatory to us as unjust to him to seek for spots amidst that brilliancy of success which has so proudly illustrated the birth of our Young Republic, and by his eminent ability and consummate statesmanship placed his administration in that exalted position among the governments of the world, which fills every heart and mind with pride and admiration.

Resolved, further, That we look back with unalloyed satisfaction upon the *expiration* of the late Congress.—Born amidst the tumults of war and cradled in the crisis of Revolution, it turned aghast from the horrors of the times and took refuge in the obscurity of *secret sessions*. There, brooding in darkness over the fate of a confiding people, it hatched and brought forth abortions in legislation and finance that may well astound the wisdom of the world, and achieving its highest encomium by expiring in the act of parturition, confounded by exigencies of *war*. *Requiescat in pace.*

Resolved, further, That, warned by the lessons of the recent past, taught by the humiliating spectacle of imbecility and incompetency in the places of wisdom and ability, in the next August election we will ignore all claims of party and look only for *integrity, capacity* and *fitness*.

Resolved, further, That the Chairman furnish Governor Vance with a copy of these resolutions and request him, if compatible with his engagements, to address the people of Lenoir and adjoining counties at Kinston at such time as may suit his convenience.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished by the Secretary to the *Confederate, Progress* and Fayetteville *Observer* for publication, and other papers approving the resolutions be requested to copy.

Messrs. Jno. C. Washington and Jno. F. Wooten supported the resolutions in eloquent and patriotic addresses.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were returned to the officers and the meeting adjourned.

H. W. BLOUNT, Chair'n.
JESSE LASSITER, Sec'y.

If anybody should hear anybody say anything about any recognition anywhere we should like them to come this way, as we want to catch the first "reliable" rumor from abroad—France or any other power. Edwin De Leon should write another long letter detailing our prospects with the French—it would be so refreshing after the late foreign news.—And then a few more ministers or commissioners sent abroad might not be a bad idea, for Slidell's labors must be immense.

To be serious, does not the snubbing Maximillian gave Slidell and the *neutrality* of Mexico, proclaimed in advance, drive the nail home? Shall we make fools of ourselves by looking to Maximillian, the Emperor, or "any other man" longer for succor. If we can whip the Yankees into an acknowledgment of our independence, as we all believe we can, let us do it, but no more of recognition or help from abroad.—The country is sick of the cry.

We publish with pleasure the letter from "Many Citizens" of Granville inviting Gov. Vance and Mr. Holden to address the people of that County at their next Court. We may add, however, that we have no idea that Mr. Holden will depart from his original purpose as expressed in his Card, and go out to stump the State for votes. His political views are well known to the people of the State, and if they choose to elect him he will adhere to the principles already enuncited.

Announcing Candidates for Office.

Persons sending us announcements of candidates for office must always send the amount of money they wish to invest in that way, or we cannot publish.—This is no time to make bills, and we cannot publish matter of an individual character without pay.

We learn that about two hundred conscripts arrived here, night before last, from Chatham county, the result of the recent enrollment in that county.—The accessions to the army from the present enrollment, if the law is enforced in other States as rigidly as in this, must be quite large, and we think we shall have but little to fear for want of a sufficiency of men.

We fear that the continued rains and heavy freshets will seriously interfere with planting and other farming operations. When the weather does open our farmers should be active.

UNPOPULARITY OF THE WAR IN THE NORTH—APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

We call the attention of our readers to the editorial columns of the *Examiner* of the 9th ultimo, to an article entitled "Unpopularity of the War," which is forcible in its reasoning and graphic terms the fast waning war spirit of the Northern people. It has been long since the Lincoln tyranny would tolerate such bold, honest speech, and if the *News* is read in the North the effect on the war party must be [illegible]. It unveils the whole system of duplicity and fraud by which the war is kept up and demands of the government that it tell the truth to the people. We extract from the article as follows:

It is insolent as well as idle and absurd to talk of popularity of any war that can command no warmer support than this from a brave and impulsive people. If the hearts of the people were in the war they themselves would be in the field to fight to the death. If they sincerely believe it to be a war in which they would crowd to the very horns of the altar, without threat or bribe. That they shriek from the contest—that they will devote all the little cunning of their lives to purchase exemption—that they cannot be tempted or forced into the ranks, while there is any escape—all these things tell the story. The people do not feel any longer that the war is their own. They may support it for a little while because the government is waging it and the flag is waved over it. Some of them may be willing it should continue because it pays themselves or their friends large profits, or keeps up their influence, or advances their party, or flatters their vanity, or gratifies their rancor. But the great current of public feeling and opinion runs in its favor no longer. It has now no hold on public enthusiasm. Its popularity is dead.

If the administration really believes that all this is false—if it is pursuaded that the popularity of the war continues, let it abandon the conscription and the bounty system and make the experiment of volunteer enlistments for a single week. That brief space of time would suffice for the entire solution of the problem. If such an experiment, however, be deemed too hazardous, let Mr. Lincoln and his counsellors make a still simpler one. Let them tell the people the truth for a single month if the thing be possible, if not then endeavor to do it for a fortnight. Let Mr. Chase give us the real amount of the public debt and of his means and provisions for its payment. Let him inform us of the amount of taxes which we must endure to assert the shame of repudiation now, without increasing the debt a single dollar. Instead of sea-sawing between greenbacks and bonds, which appears to be the substance of his financial policy, and concocting paltry schems for jobbing in gold on Wall street, let him trust the people, if he dare, with the facts from which they may know their own solvency or insolvency, and appeal to them to meet the issue face to face. Let Mr. Seward try if he can write one solitary despatch without some intentional perversion of the truth, and confine himself to the legitimate purposes of diplomatic correspondence abroad, instead of loading the files of the State Department with clap-trap and misrepresentation of home consumption and deception.

Let Mr. Stanton, instead of flooding the country with false bulletins from irresponsible or fictitious sources, undervalue the strength and resources of the enemy; exaggerating wants and sufferings, multiplying their reverses and our triumphs, give himself up for ever so brief a space, to the dissemination of the truth, which the people are entitled to have in regard to a struggle for which they are taxed to the utmost in treasure and blood. With what face can he assert the war to be the people's war, when, after having caused the presses to teem with telegrams announcing the almost universal and enthusiastic re-enlistment of the veterans of the army, he has caused the President to refuse to give to the House of Representatives any information on the subject, on the ground that it would be "prejudicial to the public interest?" If the administration will not venture to pursue the plain, straightforward course which we indicated, let it cease to prate of its policy as rooted in the confidence of the people. If the people uphold it, why conceal from the people what they uphold? Or, is it that the war can be maintained in its pretended popularity only so long as the people are kept from knowing what it is and what it promises.

We are rejoiced to see that these considerations, and others akin to them, are opening so many long blinded eyes. The people have begun to think for themselves at last, and there can be but one result of their so doing, if they will but speak out, fearlessly, what they think. The war cannot bear probing in its causes, its conduct, its purposes or its prospects. It cannot survive the touch of free thought and free speech. The friends of peace heretofore have lacked boldness and confidence in themselves and their cause. Deserted at the outset by those in whom they trusted as leaders, it is scarcely to be wondered that they should have despaired, and permitted themselves to be bullied out of the expression of their conviction—nay, almost out of these convictions themselves.

But time has changed. The tide is now setting in the right direction; they must take it at the flood. The people must not wait for men to lead them now. Humanity, civisilation, the blessed teachings of Christianity, are leaders enough. The renegade of to-day will be only too happy to return as the cause of peace develops it grand proportions and its strength. Let, then, every man who want peace, cry Peace! Let there be no disguise—no entering for popularity, or for this influence or that—no putting on of the devil's livery. The cause can and will take care of itself and its advocates, if they are not afraid to proclaim their allegiance to it. Let no man be fooled or frightened by the suggestion, that he is bound to "support the government," or that, by crying out for peace, he is "embarrassing the government."

* * * * * * * *

Unless we greatly err, the seemingly small voices to-day will be found enough for them, ere many morrows. The people yearn for peace and they will have it. They are tired of "military necessity" and Military rule. They prefer the government created by the constitution to a war-begotten despotism, supported by black janissaries. They do not desire to exterminate the "slave aristocracy" at the South in order to establish, at the North, an aristocracy of shoulder straps and cavalry boots. They believe that the mission of this Republic is something better than "miscegenation" or the establishment of negro equality or superiority. They will endure taxation, privations and sacrifices no longer to deify the idols of New England's hypocricy, cupidity and fanaticism. They yearn for peace, we repeat, and peace they will have.

For the Progress.]

GRANVILLE COUNTY, April 11th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you have the kindness to announce through your columns that it is the desire of the people of Granville that the candidates for Governor should address us on the situation of affairs, on Tuesday of May Court.

We hope that the Governor and Mr. Holden will honor us by their presence on that day, and that they will signify their intention of doing so through the papers.

MANY CITIZENS.

Yesterday was the first day of the 4th year of the war. Those who predicted peace and independence in a blaze of glory in ninety days are still standing round the streets, talking from all kind of devices and disgusting good men by their speculations.

THE TIDE TURNING.

We find the following fearless and significant article in the [illegible] number of the [illegible]. Two [illegible] have recently [illegible] duly [illegible] in the newspapers, [illegible] though they [illegible] little importance [illegible], are all of [illegible] significance, in the fact that they give a signal indication that the American people are growing resentful and restive under the "Reign of Terror" to which they have submitted for the last two years like so many abject and cowering slaves.

[illegible] occurrence which transpired in San Francisco, California, where a government official obtruded himself upon a meeting called for the purpose of protesting against the passage of a law by the Legislature placing greenbacks upon a par with gold in point of value. [illegible] forced to seek safety in flight from the infuriated citizens, that was aroused against him on account of his unwarrantable interference [illegible] in Lancaster, Ohio, where the establishment of a [illegible] was destroyed by soldiers, instigated by abolitionists, in retaliation for which outrage the [illegible] were attacked and gutted the dwellings of the leading Democrats of the town.

These, we reiterate, are very significant demonstrations. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back. The Americans have always been a patient, law-abiding people. The Anglo Saxon element, so largely infused into their veins, makes them slow to anger, and to forbear bloody and violent resistance to wrong and oppression while a peaceful remedy can anywhere near their grasp. But this very characteristic makes them, when once aroused to fury, and under the goading spur of heated and ungovernable passion, "terrible as an army with banners."

Possibly it would be well for those most directly interested to study this feature of our people, and not count too largely and too surely upon that toleration which, we confess, has already stained the American character abroad, and provoked derision and mockery all over Europe.

Nobody would deplore more deeply than ourselves the reign of anarchy and social chaos in our midst. We have the example of France before us, that in the wild maelstrom of revolution and popular phrenzy humanity bleeds at every pore, and that no dove comes from the ark that floats upon its heaving and turbulent waters; that the good suffer with the bad, the innocent with the guilty—that all alike are whelmed beneath its yeasty and remorseless waves. And yet there is something more terrible even than this to contemplate. It is the paralysis of a great people struck dumb and motionless in the presence of a gigantic despotism—fearful to speak, lest some hired minion of the prevailing and abounding tyranny shall strike the audacious utterer down—fearful to write the God gifted thought lest press and writer fall under the ban of mailed and gauntleted power—fearful to move, lest some tale-bearing informer shall whisper a suspicion of disloyalty and treason. O! what mental agony to live in such a rayless and starless night of bondage as this, to one who has once tasted the sweetest of refined and enlightened liberty?

To break such bonds whole hecatombs of lives have been sacrificed, and the world's history is illuminated with the chivalric deeds of those who have died in martyrdom to the holy cause of truth and justice.

What has been, may be again. "History is philosophy teaching by example." Hence we say, let those most interested profit by the warnings of the past, and beware how they tax too much the patience and forbearance of this people. Even a worm will turn when trodden upon; and is less expected of a man, fashioned after God's own image, and bearing about him at least some of the ineffable attributes of his Maker? And may we not hope that the retaliatory incidents we have cited will have their due effect in checking those disgraceful exhibitions of lawless and usurped authority which have become almost chronic, and teach their authors that it will not do "to play" with that volcanic fire which flames in the popular heart, and is constantly fed by the enjoyment and luxury of popular liberty.

For the Progress.]

WINDSOR, N. C., April 9, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—*Dear Sir*:—On the 7th inst., private Peterson, of Captain T. R. Duval's company, 62d regiment Georgia cavalry, with four men, two soldiers of same regiment, and two citizens of Bertie county, had a skirmish with the enemy near Mr. Elisha Hoggard's farm, and completely routed them, killed and captured five, three white men and two negroes. The three white's consisted of two escaped prisoners from Danville Prison, and four off the cars at or near the Company Shops; the other was a Buffaloe from Northampton county in this State. The names of the prisoners are as follows: William Maccorcutts of the 2d Kentucky regiment of cavalry, Cornelius Hottenback of the 2d Indiana regiment of cavalry; the Buffaloe was named Jacob Brown. The enemy numbered from eighteen to twenty Yankees, prisoners (escaped) and Buffaloes. The number of negroes was said to be from fifty to sixty. This was the most complete affair that ever occurred in this portion of the State. Young Peterson was on corner post at Mr. Robt. Taylor's; left his post without authority from any one, and proceeded immediately to rout the negroes, as he suspected, but he found something else. Capt. Hixon Hoggard, of the C. S. Army, was in command of the negroes, and Sergt. A. Langshore, of the 2d Kentucky regiment of cavalry, was in command of the whites. It was indeed a very nice little affair, and was so well arranged by the little commander, I think it is due to have all the names of this party published. The party of rebels consisted of private Peterson and Staine, of Capt. Duval's company, and private Tamar, of Capt. Smith's company, 62d regiment Georgia cavalry, also, Mr. Wm. Mitchell and A. J. Dunning, of Bertie county.

You will confer a great favor on one who is trying to do justice to those who deserve it, by publishing.

INCOGNITO.

In reading the proceedings of the Lenoir meeting, in this paper, the intelligent reader will be struck with the fact that President Davis is lauded to the skies while the Congress that passed the measures asked at his hands, under the plea of military necessity, is ridiculed and made fun of. Strange, very strange. And then Gov. Vance is invited to Lenoir, to address those who not only voted against him but who denounced him as a traitor and tory when a candidate. We hope the Governor will be able to explain to his Conservative friends the meaning of all this. Should he not do so but few of them will vote for him. We suppose he could hardly have reached Kinston in the summer of 1862 without being mobbed, or violent arrest [illegible] of the patriots [illegible]

Capt. W. T. [illegible] commander of the Confederate iron clad gunboat [illegible], died in Wilmington [illegible] inst., in the 23d year of his age.—When the war broke out Capt. Muse promptly resigned his place in the old navy and tendered his services to his [illegible]

The Governor of [illegible] has been in session at Macon. The Governor, on the 6th, temporarily published to the [illegible] the body appointed on the night of the 5th.

From the Charleston Mercury.]

CONSCRIPTION TO BE LIMITED—THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Our readers may remember that a short time since we ventured to suggest that after the war was closed it would be wise and proper for a Convention of all the Confederate States to be called together to consider certain limitations on the powers of the Confederate government; and amongst them, upon the power conferred in the Constitution "to raise and support armies." This power, according to the construction claimed by the acts of Congress, was limitless. It would conscribe and force into the army of the Confederate States all the officials in the State governments, and thus annihilate them. No one can suppose that the States, when establishing the Confederate government, intended to confer any such power. It is plainly assumed in the late act of Congress, exempting (not by virtue of the Constitution, but by its own authority), the State officials from conscription. What it may except it may include. Under the pretext of the same clause in the Constitution, Congress also assumed the power to destroy the freedom of the Press. The Constitution says, "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of the Press." Yet the Conscription Law as it passed the House of Representatives, conscribed all editors of newspapers unless they were practical printers or type setters. The setting up of types was not "the freedom of the Press" the Constitution prohibited to be abridged by Congress. It was the free [illegible] Press, which are in the brains of the editor, not the setting of them into types, which is in the fingers of the typesetter, that Congress was prohibited to abridge. The object clearly was to get rid of the censure of the Press on the proceedings of the government. The same [illegible] been previously attempted by a direct law, introduced into Congress, authorizing the President to suppress what presses he pleased. The Senate representing the States, arrested this tyrannical usurpation of power, passed by the House of Representatives, representing the people, and, on a conference between the two houses, the editors of newspapers were not conscribed.

In all constitutions a grant of a general power (like that "to raise and support armies") must be limited by special prohibitions, like that prohibiting Congress from passing a law "abridging the freedom of the press." So, also, the power to suspend the *habeas corpus* act must be limited by the clauses of the Constitution prohibiting arrests, unless "upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation." The clauses of every instrument, by the judicial determination of all the Courts in the Confederate States, must be construed together, if possible, to give effect to all. Yet Congress has reversed all the rules of construction heretofore considered sacred; and under the guise of general powers, claims to make the Confederate government a vile despotism. The liberties of every people, in all Representative governments, may be said to rest upon three grand corner stones: 1. Open sessions, in representative bodies of the people, by which their Representatives are made responsible to the people. 2. Freedom of the Press, by which all the proceedings of the government may be canvassed and exposed, for the judgment of the people. 3. Freedom of the person, from arbitrary arrests by the government. Two out of the three of these great corner-stones of liberty have been overthrown by the government of the Confederate States; and the third only failed to be overthrown by the interposition of the Senate. Will any one, having the least conception of the great objects of the war we are now waging, either in its initiation or progress, fail to see the necessity of a Convention after the war is over, to readjust in these vital particulars, the relations between the Confederate government and the States? Mr. Burke, in his "thoughts on the cause of the present discontent," observes that there are "a species of men, to whom a state of order would be a sentence of obscurity, are nourished into dangerous magnitude, by the heat of intestine disturbances; and it is no wonder that, by a sort of sinister piety, they cherish in return those disorders which are the parents of all their consequence."

ROTATION IN OFFICE.

Will some influential person near President Davis have the kindness to whisper in his ear that there is a growing opinion in this part of the Confederacy that there ought to be more rapid rotation in the public offices at the disposal of himself and the heads of the departments. The reason of the thing grows out of the fact that the "outs," who find it "mighty hard to make both ends meet," have seen that the "ins" are fat and saucy—live, on their small salaries, in splendid style—have plenty of sugar, coffee, tacoa, the finest of the flour, and wear the most costly rigging of any people in the country. They have a confident and contented faces, and fairly turn up the nose at the idea of scarcity in these times of almost universal distress. The "outs" say they have seen this; and after ascertaining the amounts of the salaries paid to government officials of the various grades and making calculations based on their own family expenses in these days of high prices, they are astounded at the figures, and are absolutely certain that the happy occupants of the offices, must, by virtue thereof, come into possession of resources from which they draw, unknown to the public, and infinitely superior to the paltry government stipend; and feel that, in all fairness, rapid rotation in office should be made the policy of the government, so as to diminish the amount of individual embarrassment and physical suffering growing out of the calamitous condition of the country. Would President Davis accept the suggestion of one calendar month as the longest term any one man shall be Quartermaster, Commissary, or anything else of the kind. It is believed that any man of ordinary shrewdness will be able, within that time, to make all the discoveries necessary to ensure him against want during the remainder of the war. And besides thus rapidly fortifying our people against pecuniary troubles, the system would also rapidly increase the fast friends of the government, which, in the event of an unexpected reverse of national fortune, might be of immense service in restraining unfriendly public feeling.

But we do not, however, deem it all necessary to argue this subject to one so richly endowed by nature and so highly cultivated by art as the President of the Confederate States, who will doubtless comprehend the whole subject in all, and more, of its bearings than we can present it. We shall, therefore, close this paragraph with the words commencing it—pray let us have rotation in office—rapidly. It will be exceedingly popular with every man who goes in; and if the practice of the government in regard to investigations into the affairs of superceded men undergoes no material change, it will be exceedingly popular, also, with every man who goes out.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Our friends are reminded that we cannot insert marriages and deaths unless accompanied by money to pay for the same. The charge for all such publications is $3 for every 50 words. Count the words and you will know how much to send.

DIED,

Of Pneumonia, at Point Lookout, Md., March 2d, 1864, LEMUEL HOLDER in the —— year of his age. He was a private in Co. I, 6th Regiment N. C. Troops. He was among the first to respond to his dear country's call. He volunteered as a private, in the Spring of 1861, under command of the daring and patriotic hero, Capt. R. W. York, whose company was immediately attached to the much lamented Fisher's Regiment, or the bloody 6th as it is often called.

He fought galantly through 18 regular battles and was captured while valliantly fighting the 19th, at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1st, 1863.

The writer was intimately acquainted with him and can truly say that a more noble, generous, open hearted young man has not fallen during this war. He was a complete model of a good and worthy soldier, and his [illegible] parents have just cause to be proud of such a son as he was; and though we do not know the particulars of his death, yet we are constrained to feel our loss is his gain.

Just as his life began to bloom,
He volunteered and left his home,
His home, his friends and all so kind,
He bravely left them all behind.

Where'er his friends would ask him stay,
He as off would tell them nay,
How pleasant then for me to know,
He was among the first to go.

He suffered hardships not a few,
Which give his fame a deeper hue;
Richer still—'tis mark'd with blood,
Which from his wounded body flow'd.

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 7-4t